

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 6, line 9, with the following rewritten paragraph:

A3 --Fig. 4 depicts the amino acid sequence of amino acids 299 to 550 of rabbit LBP-2 (SEQ ID No: 4).--

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 6, line 28, with the following rewritten paragraph:

A4 10023529 121701  
--Fig. 10 depicts the cDNA sequence encoding rabbit LBP-1 (SEQ ID NO: 10) and the corresponding amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:1). Differences in amino acids between rabbit and human LBP-1 are depicted in bold type.--

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 6, line 31, with the following rewritten paragraph:

A5 10023529 121701  
--Fig. 11 depicts a cDNA sequence encoding a portion of rabbit LBP-2 (SEQ ID NO: 11) and the corresponding amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:2). Differences in amino acids between rabbit and human LBP-2 are depicted in bold type. Where the sequences depicted in Fig. 2A and Fig. 11 differ, Fig. 2A represents the rabbit LBP-2 sequence.--

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 4, with the following rewritten paragraph:

A6  
--Fig. 12 depicts a cDNA sequence of nucleotides 256 to 1617 (SEQ ID NO: 12) of SEQ ID NO: 11 of rabbit LBP-2 and the corresponding amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:3).--

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 6, with the following rewritten paragraph:

A7  
--Fig. 13 depicts a cDNA sequence of nucleotides 196 to 1617 (SEQ ID NO: 13) of SEQ ID NO: 11 of rabbit LBP-2 and the corresponding amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:4).--

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 8, with the following rewritten paragraph:

A<sup>8</sup>  
--Fig. 14 depicts the cDNA sequence encoding rabbit LBP-3 (SEQ ID NO: 14) and the corresponding amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:5). Differences in amino acids between rabbit and human LBP-3 are depicted in bold type.--

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 11, with the following rewritten paragraph:

A<sup>9</sup>  
--Fig. 15 depicts the cDNA sequence encoding human LBP-1 (SEQ ID NO: 15) and the corresponding amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:6). Differences in amino acids between rabbit and human LBP-1 are depicted in bold type.--

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 14, with the following rewritten paragraph:

A<sup>10</sup>  
--Fig. 16 depicts a cDNA sequence encoding a portion of human LBP-2 (SEQ ID NO: 16) and the corresponding amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:7). Differences in amino acids between rabbit and human LBP-2 are depicted in bold type.--

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 17, with the following rewritten paragraph:

A<sup>11</sup>  
--Fig. 17 depicts a cDNA sequence encoding a portion of human LBP-3 (SEQ ID NO: 17) and the corresponding amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:8). Differences in amino acids between rabbit and human LBP-3 are depicted in bold type. Where the sequences depicted in Fig. 8A and Fig. 17 differ, Fig. 8A represents the human LBP-3 sequence.--

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 21, with the following rewritten paragraph:

A<sup>12</sup>  
--Fig. 18 depicts the cDNA sequence encoding BHF-1 (SEQ ID NO: 18) and corresponding amino acid sequence (SEQ IDNO:9).--

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 22, with the following rewritten paragraph:

A13  
--Fig. 19 corresponds to the amino acid sequence of rabbit LBP-1 (top sequence; SEQ ID NO:1) in alignment with the amino acid sequence of human LBP-1 (bottom sequence; SEQ ID NO:6).--

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 24, with the following rewritten paragraph:

A14  
10003529 - 121701  
--Fig. 20 corresponds to the amino acid sequence of a portion of the amino acid sequence of rabbit LBP-2 (top sequence; amino acid residues 331-550 of SEQ ID NO:47) in alignment with a portion of the amino acid sequence of human LBP-2 (bottom sequence; SEQ ID NO:7).--

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 27, with the following rewritten paragraph:

A15  
--Fig. 21 corresponds to the amino acid sequence of rabbit LBP-3 (top sequence; SEQ ID NO:5) in alignment with the amino acid sequence of a portion of human LBP-3 (bottom sequence; SEQ ID NO:44).--

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 30, with the following rewritten paragraph:

A16  
--Fig. 22 depicts the genomic sequence of human LBP-1 (SEQ ID NO:49) and corresponding amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:6).--

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 31, with the following rewritten paragraph:

A17  
--Fig. 23 depicts the genomic sequence of human LBP-2 (SEQ ID NO:50) and corresponding amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:43).--

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 8, line 1, with the following rewritten paragraph:

A18  
--Fig. 24 depicts the genomic sequence of human LBP-3 (SEQ ID NO:51) and corresponding amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:44).--

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 8, line 11, with the following rewritten paragraph:

A19  
10023529-14701  
--This invention provides for an isolated polynucleotide comprising a polynucleotide encoding the polypeptide having the amino acid sequence of rabbit LBP-1 as set forth in Fig. 1 (SEQ ID NO: 1); rabbit LBP-2 as set forth in Fig. 2A (SEQ ID NO: 47); a portion of rabbit LBP-2 as set forth in Fig. 2B (SEQ ID NO: 2); 319 to 550 of rabbit LBP-2 as set forth in Fig. 3 (SEQ ID NO: 3); 299 to 550 of rabbit LBP-2 as set forth in Fig. 4 (SEQ ID NO: 4); rabbit LBP-3 as set forth in Fig. 5 (SEQ ID NO: 5); human LBP-1 as set forth in Fig. 6 (SEQ ID NO: 6); human LBP-2 as set forth in Fig. 7A (SEQ ID NO: 43); 322 to 538 of human LBP-2 as set forth in Fig. 7B (SEQ ID NO: 7); human LBP-3 as set forth in Fig. 8A (SEQ ID NO: 44); 17-546 of human LBP-3 as set forth in Fig. 8B (SEQ ID NO: 8); 14 to 33 of human (SEQ ID NO:6) or rabbit (SEQ ID NO:1) LBP-1, called BHF-1, as set forth in Fig. 9 (SEQ ID NO: 9); a polynucleotide capable of hybridizing to and which is at least about 80% identical, more preferably at least about 90% identical, more preferably yet at least about 95% identical, and most preferably at least about 98% identical to any of the above polynucleotides, and wherein the encoded polypeptide is capable of binding to LDL; or a biologically active fragment of any of the above polynucleotides wherein the encoded polypeptide is capable of binding to LDL.--

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 11, line 26, with the following rewritten paragraph:

A20  
--This invention also includes an isolated polypeptide comprising a polypeptide having amino acid residues 329-343 (SEQ ID NO: 19), 329-354 (SEQ ID NO: 20), 344-354 (SEQ ID NO: 21) or 529-538 (SEQ ID NO: 22) as set forth in Fig. 7A (SEQ ID NO: 47); amino acid residues 14-43 (SEQ ID NO: 23) or 38-43 (SEQ ID NO: 24) as set forth in Fig. 1 (SEQ ID NO: 1) and Fig. 6 (SEQ ID NO: 6); amino acid residues 338-353 (SEQ ID NO: 25), 338-365 (SEQ ID

20  
NO: 26), 354-365 (SEQ ID NO: 27) or 444-453 (SEQ ID NO: 28) as set forth in Fig. 2A (SEQ ID NO: 47); amino acid residues 96-110 (SEQ ID NO: 29) as set forth in Fig. 5 (SEQ ID NO: 5); and amino acid residues 69-75 (SEQ ID NO: 41) as set forth in Fig. 8A (SEQ ID NO: 44); or a polypeptide which is at least about 80% identical, more preferably at least about 90% identical, more preferably yet at least about 95% identical, and most preferably at least about 98% identical to the above polypeptides, and wherein said polypeptide is capable of binding to LDL; or a biologically active fragment of any of the above polypeptides wherein the fragment is capable of binding to LDL.--

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Replace the paragraph beginning at page 34, line 3, with the following rewritten paragraph:

21  
A2  
--Thus, a diagnostic embodiment of the invention is the adaptation of, e.g., a peptide complementary to one of the LBPs, by radiolabeling it and using it as an injectable imaging agent for detection of occult atherosclerosis. The peptide is selected from those known to bind to LBPs, e.g., RRRRRRRR (SEQ ID NO: 52) or KKLKLXX (SEQ ID NO: 53), or any other polycationic peptide which binds to the highly electronegative domains of the LBPs. For extracorporeal detection with a gamma scintillation (Anger) camera, technetium-binding ligands, e.g., CGC, GGCGC, or GGCGCF, can be incorporated into the peptides at the N-terminus or C-terminus for <sup>99m</sup>Tc labeling. For external imaging by magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), e.g., the gadolinium-binding chelator, diethylene triamine penta-acetic acid (DTPA), is covalently bound to the N- or C-terminus of the peptides. In yet other embodiments, the LBP-binding peptides are covalently bound, e.g., to magnetic ion oxide particles by standard methods known to those skilled in the art, e.g., conjugating the peptides with activated polystyrene resin beads containing magnetic ion oxide.--

In the Claims:

Cancel claims 1-37 without prejudice.

Add new claims 38-84.

22  
--38. An isolated polypeptide that binds to LDL and is at least about 80% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 5.